EXAMPLE OF A NON-LOG-CONCAVE DUISTERMAAT-HECKMAN MEASURE

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ABSTRACT. We construct a compact symplectic manifold with a Hamiltonian circle action for which the Duistermaat-Heckman function is not log-concave.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let T be a torus and $\mathfrak{t}$ its Lie algebra. Let (M, ω) be a symplectic manifold with an action of T and with a moment map

$$\Phi : M \to \mathfrak{t}^*.$$

Recall, this means that for every $\xi \in \mathfrak{t}$, if ξ_M is the corresponding vector field on M, $\iota(\xi_M)\omega = -d < \Phi, \xi >$.

Liouville measure on M associates to an open set U the measure $\int_U \omega^n$ where n is half the dimension of the manifold and where we integrate with respect to the symplectic orientation. The **Duistermaat-Heckman measure** [DH] on $\mathfrak{t}^*$ is the push-forward of Liouville measure via the moment map Φ. If T acts effectively, the Duistermaat-Heckman measure is absolutely continuous with respect to Lebesgue measure, and the density function on $\mathfrak{t}^*$ is called the **Duistermaat-Heckman function**.

If M is compact, the image of Φ is a convex polytope [GS, At]. If, in addition, the dimension of T is half the dimension of M and T acts effectively, the Duistermaat-Heckman function is equal to one on the convex polytope $\Phi(M)$ and zero outside [De]. This function is log-concave, i.e., its logarithm is concave. Moreover, if we restrict this action to a subgroup H of T, the moment map for H is the composition of the moment map for T with the natural linear projection $\pi : \mathfrak{t}^* \to \mathfrak{h}^*$. The Duistermaat-Heckman function for H is the function $x \mapsto \mathrm{vol}(\pi^{-1}(x) \cap \Phi(M))$ which associates to every point x in $\mathfrak{h}^*$ the volume of the corresponding "slice" of the convex polytope $\Phi(M)$. This function is again log-concave [Pr, Theorem 6].

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It was conjectured [Gi, Kn] that for any Hamiltonian torus action on a compact manifold, the Duistermaat-Heckman function is log-concave. This was proved for circle actions on four manifolds in [Ka, Remark 2.19], for coadjoint orbits in classical groups in [Ok], and for arbitrary Kähler manifolds in [Gr]. In this note we construct a counterexample to the conjecture; we construct a Hamiltonian circle action on a compact symplectic manifold for which Duistermaat-Heckman function is not log-concave. This construction came from investigating an example of Dusa McDuff of a 6-manifold with a circle valued moment map [MD]. I use her notation wherever possible.

Our conventions regarding factors of 2π etc. are irrelevant and will not be made explicit.

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2. The construction

Let T^4 be the four dimensional torus with periodic coordinates x_i, $1 \leq i \leq 4$, and let $\sigma_{ij} = dx_i \wedge dx_j$ and $\sigma_{1234} = dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge dx_3 \wedge dx_4$. Let L be a complex Hermitian line bundle over T^4 with Chern class $[-\sigma_{14} - \sigma_{32}]$. Let Θ be a connection one-form with curvature $-\sigma_{14} - \sigma_{32}$. This means that Θ is defined on L outside the zero section, that the restriction of Θ to a fiber of L is $d\theta$ in polar coordinates on the fiber, and that $d\Theta$ is the pullback of $-\sigma_{14} - \sigma_{32}$ via the bundle map $L \to T^4$. Denote by the same letters $\sigma_{ij}, \sigma_{1234}$ the pullbacks of these forms to L. Let the function $\Phi : L \to \mathbb{R}$ be the norm squared, with respect to the fiberwise Hermitian metric on L. Consider the two-form

$$\omega = \sigma_{12} + \sigma_{34} + (2 - \Phi)\sigma_{14} + (3 - \Phi)\sigma_{32} + d\Phi \wedge \Theta \tag{1}$$

on L minus its zero section. It is easy to check that ω is closed and that its top power is

$$\omega^3 = 6(1 + (2 - \Phi)(3 - \Phi))\sigma_{1234} \wedge d\Phi \wedge \Theta.$$

Since $\sigma_{1234} \wedge d\Phi \wedge \Theta \neq 0$ and since the function $(1 + (2 - s)(3 - s))$ is always positive, ω is symplectic.

The circle group acts on L by fiberwise rotation. Let ξ be the generating vector field. From (1) it is clear that $\iota(\xi)\omega = -d\Phi$, so Φ is a moment map for the circle action. The Duistermaat-Heckman function is a constant positive multiple of the function

$$\rho(s) = 1 + (2 - s)(3 - s). \tag{2}$$

This function decreases for $0 < s < 2.5$ and increases for $2.5 < s < \infty$, so it is not log-concave.

To make a compact example out of our noncompact one, we perform "Lerman cutting" [Le]: choose any two numbers, $0 < A < 2.5$ and $2.5 < B < \infty$. "Lerman cutting" produces a compact symplectic manifold (M, ω) with a circle action and a moment map $\Phi : M \to [A, B]$ such that the preimages in M and in L of the open interval (A, B) are equivariantly symplectomorphic. Consequently, the Duistermaat-Heckman functions are the same: for the compact manifold M we get the function (2) restricted to the interval $A \leq s \leq B$, and this function is not log-concave.

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